

New York, Sept. 11.—Lead, \$6.65@6.75; copper, \$27.00@28.25; silver, 68c per oz.

WEATHER—Utah: Tonight Fair and Continued Cool, Frost; Tuesday Fair and Warmer.

# Allies Begin Big Drive Intended to Cripple Bulgaria and Turkey

## British Troops Have Crossed Struma in an Attack on Bulgarians

Attacks on Bulgaria from both the north and the south are apparently in preparation by the entente armies in the Balkans.

A movement from the south developed in official news from Paris that the British had taken the offensive on the northeastern Macedonian front. They have crossed the Struma, about forty miles northeast of Saloniki, in an advance toward the Bulgarian border, after long artillery preparation, and are attacking the villages of Nevojen and Karababes.

At the beginning of the Macedonian operations last month, the Bulgarians pushed down rapidly from the border and occupied positions in Greek territory on the right flank of the allied defensive lines around Saloniki, pushing their advance to the Aegean coast with little opposition. The present British push, which may mean the beginning of an important offensive, with the object of placing Bulgaria between two fires, is directed along the main road to Seres, north of Thessalonika, the natural avenue of advance for an army pushing for the Bulgarian border. Meaning the effort to compass Bulgaria is proceeding on the north with the reported arrival of Russian troops in strong force to take the offensive against the Bulgarians who have invaded the Rumanian province of Dobruja, occupying large areas and capturing the fortresses of Turtukal and Silistra.

In northern France the Germans are responding to the heavy blows which drove back their lines along several miles of the Somme front last week. Yesterday and last night they struck hard at both the French and British, but according to the entente reports, were unable to regain any of the lost ground.

Russian Troops at Saloniki. Berlin, Sept. 11, by wireless to Sayville.—The Overseas News agency says it is reported from Swiss sources that with the exception of one division all the Russian troops which were sent to the French front have been transferred to Saloniki.

Civil War Veteran Receives No Checks. Berlin, Sept. 11, by wireless to Sayville.—A veteran of the American civil war who resides in Darmstadt has not received his pension for months, owing to the British censorship, says the Overseas News agency. "The letters which the state department at Washington sent with the checks also have not arrived."

Dropping Proclamations. Havre, France, Sept. 11.—An official statement issued by the Belgian government office says that a Belgian aviator flew over Brussels on Wednesday night and dropped copies of a proclamation. Another aviator performed a similar mission over Antwerp on Thursday.

GERMANS ATTACK FRENCH POSITION. Five successive attempts to regain ground on Somme front repulsed.

FACTORIES ATTACKED. Ten French aeroplanes drop sixty bombs on military plants near Bruges.

GERMANS ATTACK. Paris, Sept. 11 (By wire)—Five times last night the Germans attacked positions newly won by the French on the Somme front. The war office announces they were repulsed each time with heavy loss.

The official report says the Germans employed burning liquid in making their flights. The fighting occurred south of the Somme from Berny to the region of Chauleux.

The communication follows: "South of the Somme during the night the Germans delivered a series of attacks against several points on our new front. From Berny to the region south of Chauleux five attacks were made. Several of them were accompanied by discharges of liquid fire. Everywhere the attacking troops were forced back into their trenches by our artillery and machine gun fire, which inflicted serious losses on them."

The night was calm on the remainder of the front.

"Last night ten of our aeroplanes

dropped sixty bombs of heavy caliber on military factories south of Bruges. The bombardment was carried out from a height between 800 and 900 meters and was very effective. On the same night 104 bombs were dropped on ammunition depots and other military establishments north of Somme-epy. Violent explosions were heard. Finally one of our air squadrons attacked the barracks and aerodrome at Saarburg, in Lorraine. Twenty well-aimed bombs of heavy caliber inflicted serious damage."

BRITISH GAIN ON STRUMA FRONT. Cross River at Ortiak Under Fire and Attack Bulgarian Troops.

SERBIANS ADVANCING. French Artillery Bombarding Bulgarian Position West of Vardar to Lake Doiran.

Saloniki, Sept. 11.—Via Paris, 3:45 p. m.—The conclusion is drawn from the official French report in regard to operations in Macedonia, that an offensive campaign has been inaugurated. In addition to the British attack along the Struma, the Serbian already are advancing against the Bulgarians who some time ago crossed the Greek frontier near Ostrovo and made a quick advance southward. Since that time the Bulgarians have retired considerably under pressure. The French also are forcing the fighting, attacking from the Vardar to Lake Doiran.

Paris, Sept. 11, 12:05 p. m.—British troops on the front in Greek Macedonia took the offensive last night. They crossed the Struma river, the war office announces today, and attacked the Bulgarians, who are resisting desperately.

The British troops crossed the Struma under fire. Having gained a footing on the eastern bank at a point about forty miles northeast of Saloniki, they attacked the villages of Nevojen and Karababes, where the enemy is obstinately defending himself.

"From the region west of the Vardar to Lake Doiran our artillery violently bombarded Bulgarian positions and made some effective practice on the enemy's batteries."

"On the Serbian front a fresh withdrawal of Bulgarian advanced posts is reported."

TEUTONS FORCE RUSSIANS BACK. Berlin Reports Russian Attempts to Capture Halicz Frustrated.

Berlin, Sept. 11, via London, 11:45 a. m.—Russian attempts to capture the town of Halicz on the Dunster in Galicia, regarded as the key to the defenses of Lemberg from the south-east, have been frustrated by the Teutonic forces, according to today's official war office announcement.

Troops under General Count von Bothmer brought the Russian efforts to naught, the statement declares.

Berlin, Sept. 11, via London, 4:52 p. m.—Russian attacks in the vicinity of Stare-Czerwice on the Stokhod forty miles northeast of Kovel, also were repulsed, according to the official announcement which follows:

"Army group of Prince Leopold: On both sides of Stare-Czerwice the Russians who again attacked in strong force, suffered another sanguinary repulse.

"Front of Archduke Charles Francis: The battle between the Zolota and the Dunster of September 7-8 proved to be an attempt by the Russians, exploiting their gain of terri-

tory on the sixth to break through by a quick brusque assault on Burzetyu (12 miles north of Halicz) and at the same time put themselves in possession of Halicz. General Count von Bothmer, with a defense cleverly conceived and clearly carried out with equal cleverness frustrated this plan, the Russians suffering heavy losses.

"In the Carpathians the situation generally is unchanged.

"Balkan front: No especial incidents have occurred."

GERMANS SEIZE BELGIAN MONEY. The Hague, Netherlands, Sept. 11 (via London, 6:01 p. m.)—The Belgische Dagblad announces that the German authorities have seized 30,000,000 pounds, which had been placed in the coffers of the Belgian National bank in consequence of the suspension of moratorium. The newspaper says the Germans have offered to pay 5 per cent interest and return the money two years after the close of the war.

ARRIVES IN SWITZERLAND. Berlin, Sept. 11 (by wireless to Sayville)—Colonel Krum Heller, said to have been sent by General Carranza of Mexico on a diplomatic mission to Germany, has arrived at Berne, Switzerland, according to the Tageblatt.

En route he is said to have been interned for a time by the British because of his German name, although he carried Mexican papers and an American passport.

ATTEMPT TO REGAIN GINCHY. Germans Counter-Attack on Somme Front—Repulsed by British.

London, Sept. 11, 12:50 p. m.—Two efforts were made yesterday by the Germans to re-capture Ginchy on the Somme front from the British, but it is announced officially the attacks were beaten off.

The statement follows: "The enemy made two more counter attacks on Ginchy yesterday which were repulsed. Several small detachments of hostile infantry attempted to attack our line near Mouquet farm and in the vicinity of Pozieres but were driven off."

"Between Neuville-St. Vaast and La Bassée canal our troops entered the enemy's trenches at several places taking some prisoners."

RUSSIANS ARE VICTORIOUS. Occupy Bana, Persia—Fierce Battle in Region of Ognott Continues.

Petrograd, Sept. 11, via London, 2:46 p. m.—A victory for the Russians over Turkish troops in Persia is reported in today's war office statement. The statement follows:

"On the Caucasus front in the region of Salkiz, the Russians occupied the town of Bana, after an engagement and are now pursuing the Turks."

During Saturday and Sunday a fierce battle continued in the region of Ognott (west of Erzincan in Turkish Armenia) where on Saturday the Russians captured four officers, 240 Askaris, one machine gun, one howitzer and two cannons. The cannon we had to destroy and throw over the cliffs as it was impossible to carry them away.

"Western front: The situation is unchanged."

NORWEGIAN SHIP HAS BEEN SUNK. Crew of Submarine Strips Steamer of All Copper Objects Before Torpedoing.

Amsterdam, Sept. 11 (via London, 10:50 a. m.)—The Norwegian steamer Lindborg, bound from London for Rotterdam, has been sunk by a submarine, according to the Algemeen Handelsblad. The crew of the submarine stripped the steamer of all copper objects before blowing her up. The crew of the Lindborg has been landed.

## QUEBEC BRIDGE SPAN COLLAPSES

Sinks 200 Feet in St. Lawrence River, Carrying Ninety Workmen With It.

IS SECOND DISASTER. Bridge Is Largest Cantilever Suspension in World—Boats Rush to Spot.

Quebec, Que., Sept. 11.—The span of the world's greatest bridge collapsed and fell into the St. Lawrence river today with a loss variously estimated. The company erecting the structure placed the number of deaths at upwards of 25, but H. P. Borden, a member of the Quebec bridge commission, expressed the opinion that only three persons were lost. Several hours after the accident happened at 10:30 a special train in Quebec brought twenty men who had been injured.

Nine years ago a similar accident at the same spot took a toll of seventy lives. Today ninety men were carried into the river when the 5000-ton span, being raised from pontoons in an engineering feat, designed to complete the \$17,000,000 cantilever suspension for transcontinental railway traffic, plunged a distance of fifteen feet into the water and sank 200 feet perhaps never to be recovered.

Chief engineer in charge of construction, whose name is Porter, James Anderson, a blacksmith, Alfred Cadoret who is badly hurt, and Arthur Cadoret, are among the survivors.

The bridge was being constructed at a cost of \$17,000,000 in order to shorten the railway journey from Halifax to the Canadian northwest by 200 miles.

The bridge stands on the site of the structure which collapsed on Aug. 29, 1907, with a loss of seventy lives. The central span which fell today weighs more than 5,000 tons and is 640 feet long.

The collapse occurred when the span was about fifteen feet in the air. Early indications were that the loss of life would be heavy, for there were ninety men on the structure when it fell. Some of these have been rescued.

Boats from among the hundreds of craft on which spectators had gathered were rushed to the spot where the span disappeared. The fallen structure sank 200 feet to the bottom of the river and engineers who witnessed the collapse expressed doubts as to whether it would ever be brought up again.

Observers said that the span broke in two places—first one of the corners appeared to give way, this being followed almost immediately by a break in the center.

The span had been constructed on pontoons a few miles east of the bridge site and was towed into position immediately under the gap left in the anchor arrangements of the structure.

Chains with links thirty inches in diameter together with girders, were then attached to the span, and \$900-ton hydraulic jacks commenced the stupendous task of lifting the span into place.

This work could be accomplished only a few feet an hour and, as the distance from the river level to the floor of the bridge is 150 feet, the engineers had not counted on completing the operation until the end of this week or later. The bridge was to have been ready for train service next spring, marking an important milestone in Canada's engineering railway history.

The juggling of 5,000 tons of steel under unprecedented circumstances attracted several thousand spectators including members of parliament and newspaper men gathered on vessels furnished by the Canadian government. Members of the Dominion cabinet witnessed the collapse from the deck of a government vessel, while American tourists crowded hundreds of other boats of all classes.

Eminent American authorities on bridge building and members of the Australian parliament, returning home after visiting in Europe, also were at the scene and river traffic for ocean-going steamships had been temporarily suspended.

The project interrupted today originated in 1835 when, at the request of the Quebec city council, a New York engineer submitted plans and estimates. Courage and capital were lacking, however, and it was not until 1882 that the scheme again was given serious consideration.

Later, Canadian engineers obtained a charter and, after many years of delay, the building was begun, only to terminate in the collapse of the unfinished structure in 1907.

Canada's federal railway department then decided to reconstruct it, and placed the undertaking in the hands of a commission, which included several noted American bridge builders, among them Ralph Modjeski of Chicago and C. C. Schneider of New York.

The plans for the bridge provided

## CALIFORNIA HEIRESS IS EARL'S BRIDE



Earl of Cottenham and bride leaving church after ceremony in a shower of rice.

One of the surprises of the season in London was the marriage of the Earl of Cottenham to Miss Patricia Burke, the lovely daughter of the late John Humphry Burke of California, which took place at fashionable St. George's, Hanover square, scarcely a week having elapsed since the announcement of the couple's engagement.

for a channel span longer than that of any existing today. Its contemplated length from shore to shore was 2,223 feet, with a distance of 1,800 feet between anchor buttresses. Provision was made for two railroad tracks, two street car tracks and two roads. It was to have been used by eight railroads.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 11.—The property loss resulting from the bridge disaster will be approximately \$600,000, it was stated here today by Geo. E. Evans of the Lincoln Bridge company. The accident will delay the completion of the structure for ten months, he said.

S. J. Gerry, a consulting engineer, who was a member of the commission which investigated the 1907 disaster, said he believed the span which sank today could be raised.

BULGARIA IS CELEBRATING. Budapest Paper Says Nearly All Dobrudja Territory Is Taken.

Berlin, Sept. 11 (by wireless to Sayville)—The Budapest newspaper, Az Est, says that the Bulgarians, who are invading eastern Rumania, have now taken possession of virtually all the Dobrudja territory which Bulgaria was compelled to surrender to Rumania at the time of the second Balkan war. All Bulgaria is celebrating the victories over the Russians and Rumanians.

BERLIN REPORTS HEAVY FIGHTING. Sharp Artillery Duels Occur East of Meuse on Verdun Front.

Berlin, Sept. 11 (via London, 4:50 p. m.)—The British followed their great attack on Saturday on the Somme front by vigorous attacks at other small parts of the front. The official report of today says these assaults were repulsed. The announcement follows:

"Front of Field Marshal General Archduke Wuertemberg: There is nothing to report.

"Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria: The great British attack of Sept. 9 was followed by limited but vigorously conducted attacks on the

Pozieres-Sarras road and against the Ginchy-Comblies sector. They were repulsed. Fresh fighting has been in progress since early this morning for possession of Ginchy and the ground southeast of that point. Near Longueval and in the small wood of Leuze between Ginchy and Comblies, advanced trenches remained in the hands of the enemy during the hand-to-hand fighting described yesterday.

"The French attacked in vain south of the Somme, near Belloy and Vermandovillers. We recaptured a few houses in Berny which were occupied by the enemy on Sept. 8 and took more than fifty prisoners."

"Front of the German crown prince: Intermittent and sharp artillery duels occurred east of the Meuse (Verdun front)."

WANT CHICAGO STREET RENAMED. Chicago, Sept. 11.—Clark street, having reformed since the days when it was the haunt of confidence men and gamblers, wants its name changed, following the example of the Bowery in New York and enough signatures were secured to a petition today to insure consideration of a proposal to re-christen it Broadway. Business men on the street say out of town customers are frightened away by stories told of Clark street in the preceding decade and say that though conditions are changed since Pat Sheedy and others of similar fame made it their headquarters, their name is still a handicap.

ITALY TO ADOPT BLACKLIST SYSTEM. Paris, Sept. 11, 8:05 a. m.—The Italian government has decided to adopt a blacklist system in principle, according to a Rome despatch to the Matin. The despatch says that the lists already drawn up by France and England will be used with what other additional names the Italian government may decide upon.

HOUSEWIVES URGED TO WEIGH BREAD. Chicago, Sept. 11.—Housewives of Chicago were today urged to weigh the bread they buy and to assist the city department of weights and measures in watching local bakers for violations of the anti-trust laws against short weights.

The United States district attorney, the state's attorney and the Chicago city council have started investigations into the bakery situation.

## STRIKE BECOMES MORE SERIOUS

Union Leaders Declare 50,000 Men Can Be Called Out in Six Hours.

New York, Sept. 11.—With the leaders of 750,000 labor men of Greater New York and vicinity threatening a sympathetic strike, traffic on the subway and elevated lines in Manhattan and Bronx impeded, and the surface systems in those two boroughs and Westchester county virtually tied up, the general strike situation assumed a more serious aspect today.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, declined to discuss the probability of a general strike, but union leaders asserted that if necessary 50,000 union men could be called out within six hours.

Traction officials attribute the falling off in service on the subway and elevated roads to the unprecedented increase in traffic caused by the stoppage of all the surface lines. Union leaders claimed, however, that the defection of heretofore loyal employees of the roads was responsible.

William R. Fitzgerald, general organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Electric & Railway Employees which is conducting the strike, in a statement today declared that the "effort" of local traction interests to destroy the union "is the forerunner of a movement by capital to crush organized labor throughout the country."

"President Wilson just enacted into law the principle of the eight-hour day," Fitzgerald said. "Organized capital does not intend that such legislation shall remain on the statute books. The struggle in this city is only a symptom of the purpose and intention of organized capital."

President Shonts, head of the Interborough and "green car" surface systems, replied to this by saying: "Labor organizers came here to organize this town and if they succeed they will do this city just what the railroad brotherhoods did to the government."

Ten strikebreakers, most of them from Chicago who said they had "escaped" from one of the Interborough barns, presented themselves before Mayor Mitchell and the public service commission today, and charged their employers, a strike breaking agency, with forcing them to remain on duty at the point of pistols, the weapons in many cases held by New York policemen. The men complained that they had been misled as to pay and working conditions and begged the commission to aid them.

RESERVISTS' CLUBS DISSOLVED. League Members Force Entrance to Entente Ministers' Meeting.

London, Sept. 11 (7:20 a. m.)—A Reuters' Athens' despatch says that Premier Zaimis had another lengthy conference with King Constantine on Sunday afternoon after which the cabinet met.

In regard to the shots fired in the neighborhood of the French legation, the despatch says that the allies' demands have apparently been fully accepted, though nothing has been officially announced. The closing of the clubs of the Reservists' league, a step demanded by the entente, was begun Sunday morning.

tional details of the disturbance at the French legation in Greece on Saturday are forwarded by the Havas correspondent at Athens. He telegraphs that while the entente ministers were meeting at the legation, a number of reservists forced an entrance, shouting "long live the king; down with the entente." Four shots were fired. No one was injured. The reservists fled.

Athens, Sept. 10 (via London, Sept. 11, 1:30 p. m.)—King Constantine personally has accepted the demand of the entente allies that the Reservists' league, of which he is honorary president, be dissolved.

Athens is virtually under martial law. Patrols of infantry and cavalry parade the streets and the entente legations are under strong guard. Fifteen hundred marines have been added to the garrison here on account of the uncertainty in regard to the attitude of the troops. The excitement caused by army disaffections at Saloniki, however, is dying out.

The Greek minister today officially expressed the regrets of his government for the violation of the French legation at Athens.